Statement-II

Details of Renewable Power Plants installed in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Renewable Power Plant	District	Plant Capacity (in MW)
1.	Small Hydro Power	Amravati	0.75
2.	Small Hydro Power	Amravati	1.50
3.	Wind Power	Amravati	2.00
4.	Biomass Power	Gondia	8.00
5.	Bagasse Cogeneration	Nagpur	9.00
	TOTAL	21.25	

Financial incentives for power generation

†133. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced various financial incentives during the last few months to boost electricity generation capacity;

(b) if so, the financial incentives available to the power generation sector presently; and

(c) the financial advantage accrued to the industry in 2006-07 due to these incentives?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) During last few months no financial incentives have been announced by the Central Government to specifically boost electricity generation capacity. However, fiscal concessions/benefits for generation projects are available to Mega Power Projects, under the Mega Power Policy, which are aimed at reducing the power tariff from large capacity power generating plants.

In addition during the 10th Plan, the scheme of Accelerated Generation & Supply Programme was also continued under which a specified level of interest subsidy was made available. During 2006-07, interest subsidy of approximately Rs. 457 crore and Rs. 30.2 crore respectively was released to Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation which were disbursing the interest subsidy, for making it available to power utilities.

Power generation targets

†134. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an assessment of the requirement of additional skilled labour, useful fuel and plants has been made, to achieve the huge target of power generation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) what would be the need for skilled labourers and the quantity of useful fuel for the above said target?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the course of the XI Plan, capacity addition of 78,577 MW has been envisaged. To deliver this capacity, in hydro segment 53 power projects/stations comprising of 180 units aggregating 16,553 MW, in thermal segment 95 power projects/stations comprising of 155 units aggregating 58,644 MW and in nuclear segment 4 power projects/stations comprising of 7 units aggregating 3380 MW have been identified.

According to the National Electricity Plan (NEP), for the projected capacity addition, fuel requirement by the end of XI Plan would be as under:

Fuel	Requirement (Tentative) during 2011-12
Coal	550 MT
Lignite	33 MT
Gas/LNG	89 MMSCMD

Furthermore, NEP has, *inter-alia*, also assessed the total manpower requirement during the 11th Plan. According to NEP, the additional manpower required during the 11th Plan works out to about 3.61 lakh, comprising of about 2.76 lakh technical and about 85,000 non technical manpower. These estimates do not include persons employed in civil construction works of power plants/networks.

Utilization of installed power generation capacity

†135. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that actual power generation in the power generating units in the country is less than their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the percentage of generation capacity utilized to generate power, on an average, on national level separately in thermal, hydel and nuclear power projects during 2004-05 and 2006-07; and

(c) how much generation capacity is assessed in terms of prescribed norms?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The actual power generation happens to be less than the installed capacity of power projects as some of the generating units remain out of service due to planned maintenance works, forced outage, etc. The actual power generation from the available generating units also depends on age, design of generating units, operation & maintenance practices adopted, availability of the required quality and quantity of fuel, availability of water in the rivers (for hydro stations) and system conditions.

(b) The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of a generating unit is an important indicator of the utilization of generation capacity of thermal and nuclear power stations. On the other hand, the utilization of installed capacity of hydro power station depends on inflow of water in the rivers (which in turn depends on rainfall and snowmelt), irrigation requirements and availability of generating units at the power stations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.